Checklist for the Crime of Torture

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Objectives of visiting places of detention by the Public Prosecutor:

The field visits done by the public prosecutor for places of detention and detention centers are intended to verify the legality of the persons in detention and ensuring that there is no torture used; neither physical, moral nor ill treatment. This is known as the preventive role of the prosecution members. If the public prosecutor discovers while detecting the detention places, any detained or arrested person who has been subjected to ill-treatment, any form of torture or unlawful detention, an investigation will immediately be opened in accordance with the law provisions.



Principles for the Public Prosecutor's visit to places of detention:

In carrying out inspection visits to places of detention and detention centers, the prosecutor shall take into consideration a number of principles, including:

- 1. **Good planning and preparation for the Visit**: when conducting field visits, the prosecutor shall take in consideration the need to have with him/her a clerk and a forensic doctor as well as the necessary tools to organize a report about the field visit and to take the necessary action.
- 2. Confidentiality principles and privacy of the place where the visit took place.
- 3. To have a good assessment: when conducting the field visit, the prosecutor shall have enough expertise to be able to take appropriate action when needed.
- 4. **Impartiality:** when conducting investigation procedures, the prosecutor should work to bring forward the facts.
- 5. **Respect confidentiality:** The public prosecutor shall conduct interviews with detainees/arrested in isolation from the presence of any member of the judicial police and shall respect the confidentiality of the information that may be obtained during such interviews.
- 6. Accuracy and precision: It is essential during field visits that the prosecutor collect accurate information to be able to investigate effectively, taking into consideration the difficulties in proving the crime of torture and how to overcome it.
- 7. Act with integrity: In all the public prosecutor actions, he/she shall act in accordance with the human rights standards provided by the Constitution and protected by the law.

Investigation checklist specialized for the crime of torture

Visiting Detention Centre:

- 1. Describe the place of detention accurately in terms of:
 - Room Size

Appropriate		Not appropriate	
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Crowded
 Not crowded

- Lighting and ventilation

Appropriate	Not appropriate	
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- Existence of tools coming out from walls and ceilings

Yes		None	
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- Existence of unanticipated tools in the place of detention

	Yes	None	
-	- First psychological imp	pression of the place of c	letention
	Comfortable	Uncomfortable	
2. To ta	ake a copy of the surveilla	ance camera record (if an	ny).
	Yes	No	
		ace of detention to find o	out the time of entry to the
place o	f detention.		
	Yes	No	
4. Asce	rtaining that sanitary faci	lities are existing and po	ssible to be used.
	Yes	No	
	L	<u> </u>	

5. Ascertaining that there is a convenient place to sleep and shower. Yes No ------ 6. Ascertaining that the prisoners are allowed to get enough sleep. Yes No

In Case of Alleged Torture

1. Obtaining the most information from the victim or the person suspected to be subjected to torture.

Done		Not done	
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2. Description and confiscation of the tools used in torture, if any, to send for laboratory examination.

Done	Not done	

3. Accurate	e description of the top	rture in	cident		
	Done		Not done		
4. Descript	ion of the physical inj	ury, m	oral abuse and ill-tre	atment.	
	Done		Not done		
5. Investiga	ating the identity of th	e perso	ons involved in the to	orture in	ncident.
	Done		Not done		
6. Photogra	aphing the victim and	contro	lling the documentat	ion of t	hat.
	Done		Not done		
if any, or a	the exact location of any other evidence an	d send	it for examination,		-
provisions	of item number 4 of t	he prin	ciples.		
	Done		Not done		

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8. Transferring the victim to medical and legal examination.

	Done		Not done		
9. Hearing	the testimony of perso	ons det	ained with the victim	1.	
	Done		Not done		
10. Transfe	erring the assaulted per	rson to	psychiatry, if neede	d.	
	Done		Not done		
11. Results	s of anatomy and exam	nination	n of tissues in case of	f death.	
	Done		Not done		
12. Duratio	on of detention after an	rest.			
	Done		Not done		

13. The presence of a medical examination of the person when first arrested to determine whether the injuries were prior the arrest and detention.

Done		Not done	
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